VENTION.

At a convention of the Democratic Republicans of the County of Dutchess, opposed to the Sub-treasory scheme, and in favor of the unconditional repeal of the laws prohibiting the circulation of small bills, convened at the house of Thomas Swift, in the town of Pleasant Valley, on the 8th of October, 1838, pursuant to a call of their central committee, the Hon. Stoddard Judd, of Union Vale, was chosen President, and Messrs. Henry D. Sleight, of Lagrange; Samuel Pugaley, of Amenia; Alanson Samson, of Beekman; Orson Davis, of Union Vale; William Broas, of Poughkeepsie; John Holmes, of Dover, were chosen Vice Presidents; and Messrs. Paraclete Porter, of Poughkeepsie; Egbert Delong, of Beekman; John Adtiance, of Fishkill, were appointed Secretaries. VENTION.

appointed Secretaries.

Homer Wheaton, Esq., of Washington, then moved the appointment by the President, of a committee of six to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of this convention. The motion was carried; and the President named as

such committee:
Homer Wheaton, of Washington; Theodore Allen,
of Hyde Park; Joseph H. Jackson, of Poughkeepsie;
George Brinkerhoof, of Fishkill; Carey Simpson, of
Union Vale, and Hiram Thomas, of Beekman.

Union Vale, and Hiram Thomas, of Beekman.

The convention was ably and eloquently addressed by John Thompson, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, and by the President, both of whom were listened to with an attention which showed that the entire audience were deeply sensible of the importance of defeating the men and measures of the party now in power.

The committee on resolutions, by their chairman, reported the following, which were unanimously adout-

reported the following, which were unanimously adopt-Resolved, That the members of this convention, en-

tertaining, as they do, a suitable sense of the importance of the questions that now sgitate the public mind, are unwilling to separate on the present occasion without testifying their abhorence of the leading measures which e administration of Mr. Van Buren.

Resolved, That we claim, and are proud to belong to, the party which is called the Conservative party; that we are in favor of making the State banks the depositories of the public revenue; and that we do not now, nor did we ever, regard their temporary suspension of specie payments as an evidence of their inability to continue the successful fiscal agents of the government are as instifting it now measure the attorious at -nor as justifying, in any measure, the atrocious at-tempt of the admistration to impair their credit and destroy their usefulness.

Resolved, That convinced of the correctness of our

riews in relation to the Sub-treasury scheme, we cannot conscientiously support, and we hereby pledge ourselves not to support, at the ensuing election, any candidate for office who is not positively known to entertain, on these points, sentiments in accordance with our own; nor can we, for the same reason, regard with any favor the man who, like Governor Marcy, is a talking Con-servative—but an acting Loco Foco; and who, by his vascillating course, has lost the respect of all parties, and forfeited his claims to further confidence and sup-

Resolved, That we were the friends and supporters of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and that in or Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and that in contributing our aid to elevate the latter to the Chief Ma-gistrate of the Union, we felt and believed that we were sustaining the principles of the Democratic party—the same principles which triumphed in the election of Jefferson—and were more fully vindicated and illustrated in the election of Madison.

Resolved. That Mr. Van Buren has disappointed the Resolved, That Mr. Van Buren has disappointed the hopes thus confidently cherished; and that in recommending the bankrupt law applicable to corporations, and in urging upon Congress the adoption of the Subtreasury scheme, by all the force of the government patronage; and in making the acknowledged principles of the Loco Focos the basis of his policy, he has disregarded the will of the people—attacked the most valued institutions of the States—and attempted to unite, in his own hands, the dominion of the purse and the

Resolved, That we have witnessed with alarm the recent encroachment of the Executive upon the Legis-lative department of the government—and we fear that the stability and permanency of our institutions will be thus greatly endangered.

Resolved, That the efforts of the President to seduce

and intimidate the representatives of the people into the support of the Sub-treasury project, have been carefully watched, and have received from the honest men of all parties the indignant reprobation they so richly deserve.

parties the indignant reprobation they so richly deserve. Resolved, That in contemplating Mr. Van Buren before and after his election to the Presidency, we find a radical inconsistency in his pelitical conduct—an inconsistency so gross, and in relation to principles so important, as in our judgment to fix the character with which he will go down to posterity. As Senator of the United States, he pronounced a bankrupt law unconstitutional—as President, he recommends its adoption to Congress—as Senator, in 1826, he said, in the language of patriotic warning, &c.—" We must look forward to the time * * * * when the nomination of the President can carry any man through the Senate, and his recommendation can carry any measure Senate, and his recommendation can carry any measure through both houses of Congress—when the principle of public action will be open and avowed—the President wants my vote, and I want his patronage—I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for;" as President in 1837—'8, that time has arrived—the prophery is fulfilled. As a cardidate for the President prophecy is fulfilled. As a candidate for the President, he placed himself on the ground of uncompromising hostility to a National Bank, and of friendship to the credit system, and the State banks as its instrumentsas President, he recommends a measure which is only another name for a Treasury Bank, more dangerous than the one he opposed, and whose direct aim and ten-dency would be to cripple and prostrate alike, the sys-tem of credit under which the country had prospered, and the institutions which sustain it.

Resolved, That convinced of the reckless and antirepublican policy of the present administration, deplor-ing the alarming state of things to which we have adverted, and desirous of preventing its recurrence in all time to come, we most cordially concur in the propriety of such alterations in the Constitution of the United States as were recommended in the State Conservative Convention at Syracuse, and we do hereby present the resolution there adopted on that subject, as expressing the views which we entertain.

the views which we entertain.

Resolved, That we will support at the next election for the office of Senator, the Hon. EBENEZER LOUNSBERY, of Ulster county, nominated for that place, at a Conservative Convention, held on the 6th instant, at Kingston, and we commend him to the electors of this Senatorial District as an undeviating Republican-as a man of tried capacity and acknowledged

Resolved, That in view of the present position of parties, the Conservatives cannot expect to elect a tick-et of their own, and that as we are contending for principles and not for men, we recommend to all, both here and elsewhere, who believe as we do, to support such men at the ensuing election, as are unequivocally oppos-

Resolved. That for the purpose of ascertaining the opinions of the several candidates in this county in relation to the Sub-treasury scheme and the circulation of small bills, we instruct our Central Committee to address the said candidates, requesting them to state their views in relation to those subjects, and when answers are obtained, to publish those answers, or the substance of them, in the Poughkeepsie Journal.

Resolved, That the Central Committee be authorized

to prepare and publish an address to the electors of this county, setting forth the principles of the Conservatives; and the line of conduct they intend to pursue.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by its officers, and published in the Madisonian, the New York Times, the Poughkeepsie Journal, and

the Poughkeepsie Eagle. STODDARD JUDD, President. HENRY D. SLEIGHT, SAMUEL PUGSLEY, ALANSON SIMPSON, Vice-Presidents ORSON DAVIS, WILLIAM BROAS, JOHN HOLMES, Paraclete Potter, Egbert Delong, John Adriance,

Gold Coinage...The amount of gold remaining uncoined at the Mint, on the 31st of August last, was \$103,032 Deposited in September :

Foreign coins - - \$516,693 do bullion - - 32,187 bullion - 32,187 States do - 27,186 coins (old standard) 1,022 do bullion -United States do -577,043

\$680,075 Coined in September: Remaining uncoined Sept. 30, 1838 \$147,145 The editor of the New York Heraid, who has re-turned from England in the Royal William, has the following notice of matters on the other side of the Atlantic, some of which were not embraced in our selections from the English papers.

Mexico.—The most important news by this arrival are the latest accounts given of the disposition and movements of the governments of France and England relative to the blockade of Mexico. We have private intelligence from Paris, from our correspondent there, which is particularly interesting at this moment.

have private intelligence from Paris, from our correspondent there, which is particularly interesting at this moment.

In the early part of September, Prince de Joinville had sailed for Vera Cruz with a fleet of three ships of the line, and two bomb vessels, for the purpose of reinforcing the French fleet before that city. It is supposed in Paris, and in London, that the French government have the intention of possessing themselves of some point d'appui, on the southern continent of America. At all events the Prince is expected to strike a blow, if the Mexicans do not yield, sufficient to permit the King to refer to it with celat at the next opening of the Chambers.

The French blockade of Mexico is creating a great sensation in England and Europe.

We have received some important facts of the views of the French, and the policy of the Mexicans.

views of the French, and the policy of the Mexicans.

It seems that Mr. Henderson, the diplomatic agent from Texas, was in France in the month of August or September. In Paris, we learn that he had effected a commercial treaty with England. As soon as this important point had been effected in London, Mr. Henderson proceeded to Paris to negociate a similar treaty there. While in Paris, the news of the blockage of Mexico gave a new view to the position of affairs. It was supposed that if Mexico did not settle her differences with France, that, by some secret arrangement, the Texians would attack Mexico by land simultaneously with the attack by the French fleet by sea. All that the government of Texas wanted to raise 10,000 men in the western states was a sufficiency of money. This advance states was a sufficiency of money. This advance might be made by France on a secret treaty, giving great advantages to the Texans. On the other hand, the diplomatic agents of the Mexican and Buenos Ayrean governments were not idle in England. It was currently stated in the best informed circles in London, that preparations were made to attack French commerce by sea, as soon as the first intima-tion that a gun had been fired on San Juan de Ulloa, or whenever Mexico had declared war against France. Swift sailing vessels were rapidly prepar-ing on the Thames, on the Mersey, and at Bristol, ready to issue at any moment, and to act under let-ters of marque from Mexico to Buenos Ayres. The diplomatic agents of both these governments were diplomatic agents of both these governments were very busy in perfecting these means of retaliation— and it was believed in England, that in the event of

and it was believed in England, that in the event of an open rupture the French commerce on the Atlantic would suffer very severely.

Money Market, 4-c.—The next important point of interest to our readers, is the peculiar condition of the money, corn and cotton markets in London and Liverpool. We have annexed several important extracts from the circulars of leading houses, the Liverpool. We have annexed several important extracts from the circulars of leading houses, the Barings are among the number, including also the views of our private correspondents. From these and other means of information, it will be seen that a most extraordinary contest has taken place in Lona most extraordinary contest has taken place in London and Liverpool, respecting the value of American products and American securities. First, of cotton. Humphreys and Biddles, especially, with a few other houses, held large stocks of cotton—and, if possible, were determined to hold for the present prices. On the contrary, the Manchester spinners were very anxious for a reduction of the price—and these efforts is reducing the price of effects. to these efforts in reducing the price of cotton, were added the influence of all those houses who had disposed of their stocks. Of this latter class, were the Barings, the Browns, Holford & Co., and many

others of less importance.

In this position stood the cotton markets in Liverpool at the last dates.

In intimate connection with this subject, was the In intimate connection with this subject, was the money and corn markets of London, but particularly American stocks. American securities of certain kind had become exceedingly heavy. It is remarkable, however, that during the last six months, probably more American State stocks had been negociated in London, than in the same period in any former year. It is estimated that during the present year, at least \$10,000,000 of American State securities had been negociated in London. The latest negociation of this kind, was the loan of \$2,500,000 of the South Carolina Rail Road, and that of one-half of the Florida loan by the banking house of Holford & Co. The latter portion amounted to \$1,000,000. For the other half, the agent, Colonel Gamble, had proceeded to Amsterdam, but it was doubted in London whether he could effect a negociation, in consequence of the great opposition which

Gamble, had proceeded to Amsterdam, but it was doubted in London whether he could effect an egociation, in consequence of the great opposition which had set in upon American stocks in London, and the movement which capital had taken in the corn trade. General McDuffie, of South Carolina, was at Liverpool, on the 20th ult., on his way to London, for the purpose of negociating a loan created by the city of Charleston, to rebuild that-portion of the city which was destroyed by the fire. This loan amounted to \$2,000,000 or over. It was also doubted, however, whether, in the present state of feeling prevalent in London, it could be effected. We ourself are of opinion that it will be difficult if not impossible. Among the London capitalists a strong feeling has been generated against corporation stocks from the United States. Several attempts were made in September or August, to raise loans on the bonds of the new banks in New York, now organizing under the recent bank law. We saw several applications for such loans coming from New York, but little confidence was reposed in them. This want of confidence arises from various causes—the influx of American securities causing a glut—the peculiar state, of the arises from various causes—the influx of American securities causing a glut—the peculiar state of the cotton market in Liverpool—and, though last, not least, the position of the corn trade in Mark Lane, and throughout England.

and throughout England.

A great effort is making in London to throw obstacles in the way of Mr. Jaudon, and to impede the operations of the United States Bank, for the purpose of compelling Humphreys & Biddle to throw their cotton into the market in Liverpool, and thus cause a fall in the price of cotton. The spinners in Manchester are loud in the clamor that it is the bill brokers and money dealers of London who by their

Manchester are loud in the clamor that it is the bill brokers and money dealers of London, who, by their facilities to American parties, and on American securities, enable the American holders of cotton in Liverpool to keep up the present prices.

In addition to this pressure upon the holders of cotton, the corn trade has a tendency to withdraw capital from that direction, and thus aid the Manchester policy. For the present position of the English corn trade, we refer our readers to our commercial extracts. This branch of trade, for the first time in many years, has started into the highest importance to the United States. The high prices of grain in England will undoubtedly draw supplies from this country. Nor is this position a transient one, this country. Nor is this position a transient one, we are fully persuaded that it is permanent—that the population of Great Britain, under the stimulus of trade has begun to outrun the means of production. If the present rise in the corn trade springs from this cause and not a deficiency in the harvest then it will open a prospect for a new commercial treaty and fresh commercial relations with the United States.

We are of opinion, from data personally collected in England, and from frequent interviews with highly intelligent dealers in Mark Lane, that such is the true solution of the rise of the prices of corn in England.

Railroads, d.c.—The extraordinary impulse caused by railroads and steam navigation, turther strength-ens these views of a highly important subject. On this matter we have numerous valuable facts. A few days before the sailing of the Royal William the raif or off the saling of the Royal William, the raif road from London to Liverpool was opened throughout the whole distance. We ourself travelled on it the second day after opening. We took breakfast in London and had dinner in Liverpool. The effect of this, and other lines of communication, will be prodigious on trade, both internal and foreign.

Steam Navigation .- In conjunction with this, we may also refer to the state of Atlantic steam naviga-tion. In a few months, we shall have three large steamers running between New York and the three leading ports in England—London, Liverpool and Bristol. On the 20th instant, the Liverpool, steamer, of nearly 1200 tons, will be ready for sea. In a few weeks after, the British Queen will be also ready weeks after, the British Queen will be also ready.

Already six large steam vessels are building and
preparing to be built—two in London, two in Bristol, and two in Liverpool. In one year or eighteen
months, we shall have eight English steamers traversing the Atlantic.

But this is not all. Three or four companies in
different parts of England are busily engaged in
making experiments on the best and cheapest mode

making experiments on the best and cheapest mode of applying steam power to ocean navigation. In London a vesses is building, burden about 240 tons which is to be propelled by screw paddles, with newly invented fuel, capable of a speed of 12 knots perhour, with less cost than the present mode. In Liverpool, a company is still engaged in making experiments on the application of steam through the medium of quicksilver—and when we left Liverpool, the most sanguine hopes were indulged of its success. In other parts of Great Britain, other parties were busy in the same line. It was even supposed that iron steamers, on the screw paddle system would in time supercede all others for Atlantic navigation. In short, the fermentations on these sub-In short, the fermentations on these subjects in England, both among theoretical and practi-cal men, was in a most extraordinary state of devel-

Commericial Emigration.—In the Royal William a number of fresh commercial adventurers, some of them with large capitals, have come out to this country, for the purpose of establishing new or extending old houses. Among the most important is Mr. Holdford, the founder of the house of Holdford & Co., of London. Their house has most extensive connections in Europe, having been long engaged in the continental yarn trade, with houses at Manchester, Liverpool, Amsterdam, Aamburgh, and St. Petersburgh. Mr. Holdford, the head of the house, is a London merchant of graat experience, high respectability, and immense capital. Last year, when the American honses fell to pieces, and the cotton trade of Liverpool was almost going to wreck, Mr. Holdford stepped forward and became a purchaser to a large amount. In this respect he took the same view, and pursued the same policy which actuated Mr. Biddle on this side of the water. This was the origin of the branch in Wall street. Mr. Holdford's appearance in the United States is, however, to look about and extend his branches as far south as Mobile and New Orleans, and as far north as Boston, It is also possible that he may visit Texas with the same view, as that new country is just coming into the cottrn market of the world, pari passa with his Highness the Pacha of Egypt. In fact the change in the commercial relations between England and the United States is only beginning. Barings, Rothschilds, and many of the old houses, will in turn be entirely superseded by the new, and perhaps no house will hereafter occupy a higher position than that of Holdford, Brancker & Co., with their chief house in London. Their operations in the cotton trade for the next year are expected to be very large.

Theatricals are in a very low ebb in England.—Van Amburgh and the lions are carrying every

Theatricals are in a very low ebb in England.—
Van Amburgh and the lions are carrying every thing before them in London. At Astley's, the house is crowded every nignt—and many of the fashionable people are ravenous to see the singular power Van possesses over his wild animals. Van is also engagad to resucitate Drury Lane Theatre, and also to go to Paris during the winter. By next summer, such is the wish to see Van Amburgh and his lions, it is supposed that Titus & Co. will make £50,000 or nearly \$200,000. A very convenient item in these times.

GEN. HAMILTON-DANIEL O'CONNELL.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer. Sim—In the letter I addressed to you, from London, on the 15th of August, enclosing a copy of the correspondence which has just taken place between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Stevenson, I promised to investigate the truth of the declaration of the former, that the Report of that part of the speech at the anti-slavery meeting at Birmingham, in which a highly offensive allusion was made to Mr. Stevenson, "was not correct."

I now proceed to redeem this pledge.

I feel sensibly the very unenviable notoriety, humble as my name may be, in having it in any degree connected with that of the individual, with whose character I ed with that of the individual, with whose character I am about to deal, with a freedom which doubtless will entitle me to a large share of his characteristic abuse. I am free to profess, that I should not have troubled myself with a matter comparatively so utterly worthless as the issue, whether Mr. O'Connell had, on a given occasion, spoken the truth or the reverse, if as the public calumniator of America, it were not of some consequence to fix the precise degree of value to be attacked. quence to fix the precise degree of value to be attached to his authority, and to the weight of that moral judg-ment, which he so insultingly and presumptuously pro-

Before I proceed to the discharge of this duty, allow me to explain the circumstances under which my letter to you of the 15th August, was written, as that letter, you are aware, has subjected me to censure for the tone of violence in which it was written. However just this sentence may be, I nevertheless think I shall make it abundantly manifest, that there is no language, however insulting and acrimonious, which an American, with a proper sense of self-respect could use, that would not be amply justified by Mr. O'Connell's brutal attack on America, and her official Representative, at the Court of his own Government.

After Mr. Stevenson had closed his correspondence

After Mr. Stevenson had closed his correspondence with this individual, and I was preparing to transmit it to you, just before the departure of the mail for the Liverpool packet of the 16th August, an American gentleman called on me, and remarked that he had read with much satisfaction Mr. Stevenson's correspondence with much satisfaction Mr. Stevenson's correspondence with Mr. O'Connell, but not without some surprise, as he had arrived in Birmingham, the day after the memorable festival of the 1st, and that every body there spoke of Mr. O'Connell's having used the very same language, in reference to Mr. Stevenson, which was to be found in the reported speech. But, that there was indeed one very material omission in the report in question, and that was, Mr. O'Connell's gross attack on the memory of Washington;—"That this man," to use the gentleman's own language, "had endeavored to fix upon the memory of the Father of our Country, the conjoint guilt of the basest avarice and the most diegraceful hypocrisy, by declaring, that even our boasted Washington was a slave-holder, who had purchased the cheap renown of emancipating his slaves, but that he had not manumitted them until death, and the want of progeny had rendered them of no further value to him." I then declared that I requested that I had not allowed Mr. had rendered them of no further value to him." I then declared, that I regretted that I had not allowed Mr. Stevenson to push the libeller to the wall, when some conjuncture might have arisen in which he might have

conjuncture might have arisen in which he might have been punished for this previously unknown outsage.

It was under the excitement of this communication, I wrote my letter to you of the 15th of August. Altho' it was written with a haste which precluded revision, I cannot but feel the humility of a seeming apology to any portion of my own countrymen, for the intemperance of my language, provoked by the outrage of which this licensed calumniator had been guilty, on a name best associated with the glory of our country and most best associated with the glory of our country and most endeared to its affections. With these preliminary ob-servations, I will now pass to the object of this communication-and in order that the American public may understand what Mr. O'Connell has denied, I will show

understand what Mr. O'Connell has denica, I will show what he is reported to have uttered.

He observed in the report of his speech to which I refer—"We have got more to do; we are only beginning the fight. We have the power of British humanity on our side. How delighted have I been at the lanon our side. How delighted have I been at the language of our eloquent and honored friend this evening." (Dr. Lushington, who had indulged in a tissue of gross and abusive libels on the people of the United States.) "America, through her thousand villages, along her multitudinous streams, amid the roar of her waters, shall hear the echo of his voice. She will hear that one of the most eloquent living orators of the British Parliament, one of the most successful professional measurements. British Parliament, one of the most successful professional men, one of the most highly gifted of our ecclesiastical judges, has passed sentence of eternal infamy upon her. Oh yes! they are infamous! It was the judge who pronounced this sentence—but I want the verdict of a jury on the same question. As many of you as are of opinion that they are infamous, say aye! (A loud shout of aye burst from the whole assembly.) "Aye, they are infamous, infamous, slaveholding America. I believe their very Ambassador is a large freeder; one of those beings who very variances. holding America. I believe their very Ambassador is a slave breeler; one of those beings who rear up slaves for the purposes of traffic. Is it possible that America would send here a man who traffics in blood, and is a disgrace to human nature? I hope the assertion is untrue; but it is right to speak out."

On Mr. Stevenson's demanding to know of Mr. O'Cappall whether the above uses correct toward whether.

Connell whether the above was a correct report of what he did say on the occasion in question, in allusion to himself, he received, as you are aware, the following reply from Mr. O'Connell:

No. 16, Pall Mall, August 10, 1838. Sir—In consequence of your letter of yesterday's date, I examined the report of my speech in the Spectator of the 4th, and have no hesitation in saying, that the paragraph you have selected is not a correct report of what I said on the occasion.

The very next sentence does, to my mind, show that

this report could not have been correct, and having exa-mined another report since, as well as from distinct re-collection, I repeat that the report is not correct. I have the honor to be, sir.

Your obdedient servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Hon. Mr. Stevenson. To this note, you are aware, that Mr. Stevenson re-

plied as follows

plied as follows:

"Presuming that you intended your reply as a denial of the offensive expressions in that part of your reported speech, which had allusion to myself, I am satisfied with the answer you have given."

Now, it is quite manifest among gentlemen, that after Mr. O'Connell's denial of the correctness of the report of his remarks in relation to Mr. Stevenson, he was under the highest obligation of truth and honor, to correct any error group inference which Mr. Stevenson, he had rect any erroneous inference which Mr. S. m. ade of his intention to wound his feelings. Mr. O'Connell's silence, after Mr. Stevenson had announced his intention to make their correspondence public, confirms and justifies Mr. Stevenson's deduction, and makes Mr.

O'Connell's disavowal plenary and decisive. I must, however, confess, if we had any other an-tagonist to deal with, I should not have seized on this point in the pleadings to drop the correspondence. If we had had a reasonable subject, or if it had been Mr. Stevenson's fortune to have opened his correspondence with an individual who, entertaining scruples in relation to such obligations, (as they are understood among gen-tlemen,) but who, nevertheless, having perpetrated an unprovoked wrong against an individual, would have felt, by itself, the moral obligation of making him atone-

ment, I would have consented that Mr. Stevenson should have gone a step further, and demanded of Mr. O'Connell an explicit declaration of what he had said in relation to Mr. S. But I knew, from what I had heard of Mr. O'Connell's character, such an appeal would have been hopeless. With this view of the subject, my friend, Capt. Perry, not only entirely concurred, but suggested the course that was finally adopted. And we believed that, as every body was aware of the extraordinary accuracy of the strenographers of England, the conclusion would be readily formed, that Mr. O'Connell had resorted to a disingenuous artifice, if not a palpable untruth, to sneak out of the difficulty, and this, after all, was the only triumph which could be obtained over the reckless libeller of our country.

That this untruth was uttered, I will now prove.—About a fortnight or three weeks after the correspondence between Mr. C'Connell and Mr. Stevenson had been closed, business carried me to Birmingham, where

dence between Mr. C'Connell and Mr. Stevenson had been closed, business carried me to Birmingham, where I met with several individuals, who all concurred in declaring that the report in the Son was almost, if not entirely, verbatim what Mr. O'Connell had said in relation to the American Minister, in his speech of the lst of August; yet, as an unwillingness was felt to give certificates of the very fact they averred, from the state of public opinion, (I presume, on the slave question, in Birmingham,) I was, therefore, without this testimony in an authentic shape, until I had the good fortune to meet with a highly respectable geotleman, a resident of Birmingham, who, without the slightest hesitation addressed to me the following note, in reply to one which I wrote him, and whose authority I have to use it, as I may deem proper.

My dear Sir-I heard Mr. O'Connell deliver his celebrated anti-slavery speech at Birmingham on the 1st ultimo. His allusions to the American Minister, reported in the Sun and Spectator, were not only correctly, substantially, but I believe literally, what Mr. O'Connell ultered.

nell uttered. O'Connell uttered.

He was, likewise, guilty of the remarkable indecorum of making a fling at the memory of General Washington, by asserting that he was not only a slave holder, but that he had never manumitted his slaves until his desth, when they could be of no longer service to him.

I remain, dear sir, with much respect, your obedient

I do not know that I have any thing more to do with Mr. O'Connell, unless by his own seeking. I have convicted him of being a wanton and vulgar libeller, not only of my country, but of the most precious memory embalmed in its history. I have convicted him of a palpable untruth to avoid a just atonement towards a gentleman, against whom he had been guilty of an unprovided outgage. voked outrage; a gentleman who never did him wrong and whose official, if not his personal station, ought to have entitled him, not to the abuse, but to the protec-

tion and hospitality of every man in the British nation.
It is not my purpose, sir, to enter into the defence American slavery in the abstract, or in its practical manifestations among ourselves, although I fully concur in the opinion expressed by one of the most philosophical of our public writers, that American slavery had done more to civilize the African, than all that the missionaries have been able to accomplish from the com-mencement of the Christian dispensation to the present time, in the benighted regions of that vast continent. time, in the benighted regions of that vast continent. Nor could I sustain this position with better authority than British authority. In the admirable journal of the expedition of Captain Owen on the Western coast of Africa in 1822, I find these just reflections, which I commend to the special notice of Mr. O'Connell and his great ecclesiastical judge: "The wild savage is the child of passion, unaided by a ray of religion and morality to direct his course; in consequence of which, his existence is stained with every crime that can debase human nature to a level with the brute creation. Who can say that the slaves in our colonies are such! Are they not, by comparison with, their still savage brethren, enlightened beings! Is not the West India negro, therefore, greatly indebted to his master for making him what he is—for having raised him from a state ing him what he is—for having raised him from a state of debasement in which he was born, and placed him in a scale of civilized society! The man who has seen the wild African roaming in his native woods, and the well fed, happy-looking negro of the West Indies, may be able to judge of their comparative happiness. The former, I strongly suspect, would be glad to exchange his state of boasted freedom, starvation and disease, and become the slave of sinners, and commisseration of

I might, on this point, say much. I might, with great truth, say, that habits of labor and industry were the first great lessons of civilization, which American slavery has taught the African savage. I might, moreover, show that, as it was the commercial avarice of Great Britain, (against their strong remonstrances,) which deluged the Colonies with imported slaves, at least it would be modest, if not just, after they have increased, as it is alleged, to a fearful magnitude, to leave creased, as it is alleged, to a fearful magnitude, to leave to us, who are now morally responsible for the institution, the disposition of its future destiny. But I have no such purpose—my task is performed, and what that object is, I do not know that I can make more manifest, or conclude this communication more appropriately, than by speaking of Mr. O'Connell in the same language in which he was addressed by the intrepid acd talented Roebuck, in his letter to the Irish Agitator, on the 4th of August, in which he convicted him of the grossest injustice to Mr. Papineau and the reaf of the Canadian patriots and of service truckling to the Ministry. "I patriots and of servile truckling to the Ministry: "I terite not to shame you; but to prove to my own countrymen, how wanting you are in truth, in justice. in generosity; to mark for their instruction the worthless-ness of your authority; to hold you up to the scorn and contempt of the brave, the truth loving and the

I regret, sir, that I should have occupied so large a space in your paper, on a subject so essentially disgust-

I remain, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. HAMILTON, of S. C. THOS. RITCHIE, Esq. New York, Oct. 10th.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have seen Mr. O'-Connell's letter from Darrynane Abbey, Sept. 13th, to the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, which, so far from inducing me to qualify one syllable of what I have written, only affords fresh evidence of his meanness, duplicity, falsehood, and insolence. The contemptible quibble, by which he attempts to shelter his untruth, on the ground that there was a difference between the re-port of his allusions to Mr. Stevenson in the Spectator port of his allusions to Mr. Stevenson in the Special and Emancipator, is no doubt an afterthought got up, in consequence of his hearing that some efforts were making at Birmingham to establish his falsehood.

ng at Birmingham to establish his laisencou. His slanders in relation to slave breeding in Virginia, are doubtless from the mintage of his own mendacious inagination, for which he is indebted to the thousand calumnies of the veritable "Tourists" in America.— Your readers at home know, that the story is as untrue, as the scandal is indecent and audacious. As to his social anathema, "that no slaveholder ought to be re-ceived on a footing of equality, by any of the civilized inhabitants of Europe," we would, I believe, readily submit, if the proscription were to extend to our exclu submit, if the proscription were to extend to our exclu-sion from his society alone. The calamity, indeed, would not be an intollerable one. By this rule, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, would have been unfit companions for Passid Officeral III. Daniel O'Connell !!!

From the Wellsburg (Va.) Transcript, Oct. 2. Fatal Casualty.—Mr. Nathaniel Carle, of the firm of Carle, Miller & Carle, of this place, was precipitated from time into eternity in a sudden and most melanfrom time into eternity in a sudden and most melan-choly manner, on last Friday afternoon. He was en-gaged, with others, in attempting to cleanse the Facto-ry well. It was soon ascertained that the well was charged with foul air, probably carbonic soid gas. After the ordinary means for its expulsion had been used, Mr. Clark. a well-digger, descended to the bottom, about 45 feet, but he soon discovered that the well was still in-fected with the nozious vasor, when he gave the alarm. fected with the noxious vapor, when he gave the alarm, and those at the windlass commenced havling him up. When he had arrived within ten or fifteen feet of the top, he was observed to reel in the bucket, lost his hold top, he was observed to reel in the bucket, lost his hold on the rope, and fell with his back against one side of the well, and his feet in the bucket resting against the other; in which position he remained until Mr. Carle descended to render him assistance. The latter approached him, and was in the act of tying a rope around him, when he himself inhaling the gas, lost his physical powers and fell to the bottom. Mr. Clark was then drawn out exhausted and approached his lifetime, but he drawn out, exhausted, and apparently lifeless, but by the application of friction, with medical aid, he was

The body of Mr. Carle, notwithstanding the most prompt and unremitting efforts, was not rescued from the well in less than one and a half or two hours, when he was drawn up a corpse. Prompt and immediate efforts were made to restore him, but life had been too

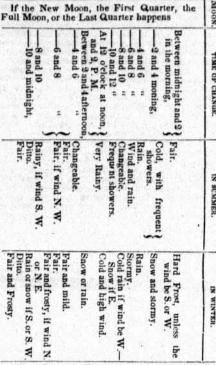
long extinct to afford the faintest hope of success.

Mr. Carle was in the prime of life, being about 40 years of age, and well esteemed by his friends and acquaintances. He has left a widow and a large family of children to lament his melancholy end.

DAHLIAS .- The London Morning Chronicle says that not fewer than treelve hundred thousand dahlias were exhibited at the late show of the South London Floral Society, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens!

A Table FOR PORTELLING THE WEATHER.—The following is Dr. Adam Clarke's famous table for foretelling the kind of weather throughout all the Lunations of each year forever. If correct it will be an invaluable friend to the farmer—and indeed o persons of almost every occupation. Try it:

TABLE The table and the accompanying remarks are the result of many years actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the atreaction of the sun and moon, in the several positions respecting the earth, and will, by a simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to



Observations. 1. The nearer the time of the Moon's Change, First Quarter, Full, and Last Quarter, are to be midnight, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from 10 at night till 2 next morning.

3. The nearer to Mid-day or Noon the phases of

the Moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from 10

in the forenoon to 2 in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the Summer, though they affect Spring and Autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The Moon's Change, First Quarter, Full, and Last Quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e. from four to ten, may be allowed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as noted in the table.

as noted in the table.
6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole winter, and the beginning of spring, yet in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.
7. To prognosticate correctly especially in those cases where the wind is concerned the observer should be within sight of a good vane, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed. With this precaution, he will scarcely ever be deceived in depending on the table.

The Army and Navy Chronicle says that the promotions consequent upon the death of Col. William Lindsay, of the 2d artillery, have been made, viz:

Lieut. Col. James Bankhead, of the 4th artillery, and Colonel by brevet, to be Colonel of the 2d artil-Major A. C. W. Fanning, of the 4th artillery, and

Lieut. Colonel by brevet, to be Lieut. Colonel of the 4th artillery.
Captain F. S. Belton, of the 2d artillery, to be Major of the 4th artillery.
First Lieut. Michael M. Clark to be Captain of the NAVY ORDERS.

NAVY ORDERS.

Oct. 2—Commander R. F. Stockton, ship Ohio,
Surgeon J. S. Wily, Navy Yard, Pensacola.
P. Mid. G. Wickham, Depot of Charts, &c.
Washington.
Mid. C. Van Alstine, Naval School, Boston.
2—P. Mid. W. Craney, brig Consort.
5—Chaplain J. Wiltbank, Naval Asylum, Phil.
Ass't Surgeons J. A. Guion and J. Howard
Smith soundron on the coast of Brazil.

Smith, squadron on the coast of Brazil 8-P. Mid. W. P. Beverly, brig Consort. ORDERS RECEIVED AND DETACHED. Oct. 2—Surgeon S. Sharp, from Navy Yard, Pen-sacola. 3—P. Mid, J. F. Armstrong, from ord. to brig 5—Lieuts C. W. Chauncey, and J. L. Ball, from survey of stores, &c., at the Washing-ton Navy Yard, under orders of Au-

6-Mid. C. H. Piper, from ship Levant. APPOINTMENT.

Oct. 3-Peter G. Clark, Chaplain.

VESSELS REPORTED. Mediterranean Squadron. — Frigate United States, Wilkinson, at Marseilles, from Mahon, August 14. Ship Cyane, Percival, at Gibraltar, August 21, sailed from Tanier, San 25, School, 200 from Tangier, Sept. 8, for Gibraltar.

Revenue Cutters.—Hamilton, Sturgis, on light house survey, put into New Bedford, from Newport, August 28, and sailed next day.

Movement of Troops.—Companies A, D, I, and G. Companies A, D, I, and G. Lieut. Colonel Fanning, left New York on Friday day last in the steam packet New York, for Florida. The officers who accompany this detachment are First Lieutenants E. C. Ross, F. E. Hunt, J. H. Miller, Adjutant, A. E. Shiras, and W. G. Freeman; Second Lieutenants T. L. Brent, T. Williams, and T. L. Ringgold.

The other six companies of the 4th artillers.

and T. L. Ringgold.

The other six companies of the 4th artillery, (B, C, E, F, G and H,) left New York on Friday, at 12 o'clock, in the ship Westchester for Savannah, under the command of Captain J. Munroe. Officers, Captains P. H. Galt and H. Brown; First Lieutenants J. B. Scott, D. H. Tutts, A. Q. M. and A. C. S., J. P. J. O'Brien, J. W. Phelps and G. C. Thomas; Second Lieutenants E. Bradford, J. H. Bates, J. C. Pemberton, C. W. Woyster and J. R. Soley; Ass't Surgeons G. F. Turner and C. Noyes.

The following officers of infantry accompanied these detachments on their way to join their regi-

these detachments on their way to join their regi-ments now in Florida: Second Lieutenants W. E. Prince and F. Coxe, of the 1st, T. Van Lieu and A. J. Field, of the 6th.

A. J. Field, of the 6th.

Company K, 2d artillery, left New York on
Thursday evening for Buffalo, under Lieutenants J.
F. Roland and M. L. Shackleford.

Second Lieutenants G. C. Westcott, A. T. Hoffman and E. W. Hardenbergh, of the 2d infantry,

man and E. W. Hardenbergh, of the 2d infantry, remain at Fort Columbus, to join the detachments of that regiment on its way to Florida.

Second Lieutenants A. S. Taylor, 4th infantry, assigned to Company K, at Fort Howard; N. B. Rossell, to Company H, at Fort Winnebago; and J. A. Whitall and G. Deas, to report to the Colonel at Fort Crawford.

Revenue of Boston .- The amount of revenue that was secured, during the three first quarters of the year ending 1837, was First quarter 1837, \$750,451 05

Second do do Third do do 627.844 80 807,567 12 \$2,185,862 97 First quarter 1838, Second do do Third do do estimated at \$480,300 59 465,765 84 991,487 00 Boston Post.1 \$1,937,553 43

Weight of the Human Body .- M. Chaussie fried a human body in an oven, the original weight of which was 120 lbs.; when dry, it was reduced to 12 lbs. Hence the solid matter of the body was to water as one to nine, or one-tenth. From this it will be seen how great a proportion the fluids of the body bear

Warning to Steamboat Owners.—The Louisiana Advertiser says, the Steamboat Pilot, at Mobile, has been fined \$500, and the William Wallace seized, for breaches of the late law of Congress, relative to Steam-

OCTOBER NUMBER of the North American Re-

October Number of the Democratic Review.

do do Lady's Book,
do do Law Library.
do do Museum.

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No. 26 Wall Street. NEW-YORK, September 21st, 1838. No. 26 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK, September 21st, 1838.

THE Board of Directors have this day unanimously Resolved, and pledged the faith of the Board, to limit the amount of subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company to TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, such limitation to be unalterable for FIVE YEARS, from the first day of January next, unless enlarged by the written consent of three-fourths in amount of the Stockholders of this Company. Of the above subscription not more than Five Millions shall be received in Bonds and Mortgages on Fee Simple Real Estate, the period for subscription to which is limited to the FIFTEENTH DAY OF NO. VEMBER NEXT, and the remaining Five Millions shall be received either in Cash or in Public Stocks.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH D. BEERS, President.

WALTER MEAD, Cashier.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.—The subscriber has just received and is now opening—75 hhds. of white Stone CHINA, 38 do Bourbon Sprig do Comprising Dianer, Tea and Toilette WARE, 22 do White and Gold Tea Ware
29 do Fine, Gold and Painted do
15 do do Fancy Stone China Dinner Ware
280 do Crates of fine Printed Ware
330 pkgs. of plain moulded and Cut Glass Ware.
All of which will be repacked to order at pleasing prices for cash, or approved credit. Southern and Western Merchants are respectfully invited to call, where they will find an assortment unrivalled in the country.

MOSES POTTER,
oct 3-tf

A POTHECARIES WARE.—Turquoise, Verd Autique, Drab and Sage, colored covered Jars.
Wedgewood Mortars, assorted sizes do Funnels do do Tine Earthen do do do Do do Paste Boxes
Do do Paste Boxes
Do do Bed Pans
Constantly on hand and for sale by
MOSES POTTER
oct 3-tf No. 46 South Charles at. Baltimore. oct 3-tf No. 46 South Charles st. Baltimore

STAPLE DRY GOODS.—We have to day opened-perior, 259 pieces English Merinos, 27 cases London and Paris Prints, 370 pieces Flannels, some very superior, 220 pairs French Blankets, 300 pieces Kerseys and Linseys. sept 19-2aw3w BRADLEY & CATLETT.

RENCH GOODS.—We have to-day received.

20 pieces very fine French Merinos,
50 do German do
100 figured and plain Rept Silps
50 pieces Italian Lustrings, very chsap
30 do Linen Cambrics
200 dozen Ladies' Gloves
100 French Capes, very chean to close 100 French Capes, very cheap, to close. ent 19-2aw3w BRADLEY & CATLETT.

POTATOES.—Just received, and for sale cheap, 200
bushels Northern Potatoes, of a good quality, by
J. B. MORGAN,
oct 10-3t Store near 10th street, Penn. av.

PLAYING CARDS...-F. TAYLOR is agent for the District of Columbia for Bartlett's, Cohen's and Cahore's Playing Cards, a large supply of every variety which is and will be kept constantly on hand. He is instructed to sell them to those who buy to sell again at the lowest wholeants. wholesale manufactory prices, without advance nmission, freight, insurance, &c. &c. which terms for commission, freight, insurance, &c. &c. will be scrupulously adhered to. Apply at the Waverly Circulating Library immediately East of Gadsby's Hotel.

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